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(54) **Vibrating machine for extracting mixing and separating organic and inorganic materials both in liquid and powder form**

(57) A vibrating machine, specifically designed for extracting, mixing and separating liquid and powder organic and inorganic materials, in liquid or powder form, comprises two shoulders supporting a plurality of test

tubes, each shoulder being rigidly coupled to a cam follower, affected by a cam in turn driven by a motor, so as to cause the test tube supporting shoulders to perform a rectilinear reciprocating symmetrically opposite movement.

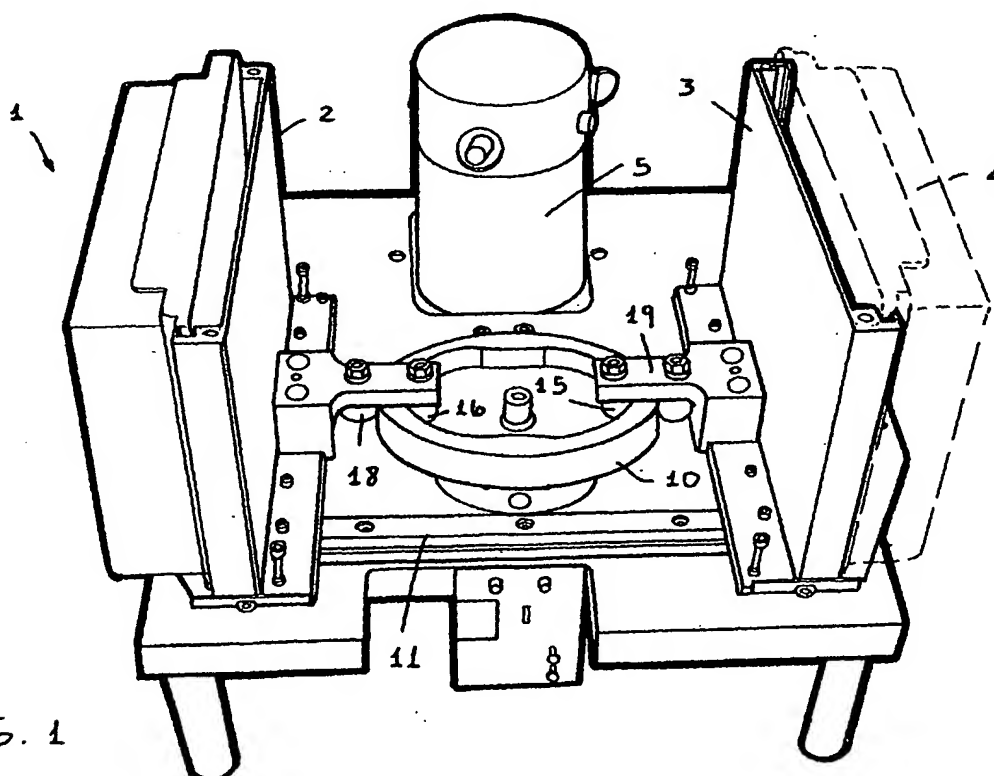


FIG. 1

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a vibrating machine, which has been specifically designed for extracting, mixing and separating organic and inorganic materials, both in a liquid and powder form.

[0002] More specifically, the present invention provides a machine which is particularly suitable for preparing samples for analyzing DNA.

[0003] As is known, in the chemical and biochemical search field, as well as in other search fields, a lot of laboratory procedures require that the test tubes holding the material to be analyzed are subjected to strong vibrating or stirring movements.

[0004] To this end, are already available stirring machines designed for vibrating or stirring the test tubes engaged in engaging trays or vessels.

[0005] A problem affecting available stirring or vibrating machines, is that the generated vibrations are also transmitted to the work table or bench thereof.

[0006] Another problem of prior vibrating machines is that of the strong and objectionable noise generated by the vibrations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] Accordingly, the aim of the present invention is to provide such a vibrating machine, specifically designed for extracting, mixing and separating organic and inorganic materials, both in liquid and powder form, which overcomes the above mentioned problems.

[0008] Within the scope of the above mentioned aim, a main object of the invention is to provide such a vibrating machine with very strong and stable construction-wise and is very reliable in operation.

[0009] Another object of the present invention is to provide such a vibrating machine of high operating yield, and which, moreover, has a very simple and inexpensive construction.

[0010] According to one aspect of the present invention, the above mentioned aim and objects, as well as yet other objects, which will become more apparent hereinafter, are achieved by a vibrating machine, for extracting, mixing and separating organic and inorganic materials, both in liquid and powder form, characterized in that said vibrating machine comprises two supporting shoulders adapted to support a plurality of test tubes, each said supporting shoulder being rigidly coupled to a cam follower affected by a cam in turn driven by a motor, to cause said test tube supporting shoulders to perform a rectilinear symmetrically opposite reciprocating movement.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] Further characteristics and advantages of the

present invention will become more apparent hereinafter from the following detailed disclosure of the preferred, though not exclusive, embodiment of the invention, which is illustrated, by way of an indicative, but not limitative example, in the accompanying drawings, where:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the vibrating machine according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the vibrating machine according to the invention, showing the supporting shoulders thereof at an outward displaced end position;

Figure 3 is a view similar to figure 2, illustrating the supporting shoulders at an inward displaced end position;

Figure 4 is an enlarged perspective view of the desmodromic cam;

Figure 5 is a partially cross-sectioned side elevation view of the vibrating machine;

Figure 6 is a further top plan view of the vibrating machine including a non desmodromic cam;

Figure 7 is an exploded perspective view of a shoulder and a test tube holder vessel of the vibrating machine;

and

Figure 8 is a view similar to figure 7, illustrating a possible application of the test tube vessel to the machine shoulder.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0012] With reference to the number references of the above mentioned figures, the vibrating machine, according to the present invention, which has been generally indicated by the reference number 1, comprises two supporting shoulders 2 and 3, provided for supporting a plurality of test tubes, for example included in specifically designed test tube vessels 4.

[0013] More specifically, said supporting shoulders 2 and 3 are coupled to a pair of parallel guides 11, rigid with the framework 12 of the vibrating machine, and adapted to allow a bidirectional rectilinear movement, as it will be disclosed in a more detailed manner hereinafter.

[0014] The vibrating machine according to the invention further comprises a variable speed electric motor 5, which is electrically controlled, and comprises an electric motor shaft 6.

[0015] On the electric motor shaft 6 is supported a pulley 7, thereon is engaged a driving belt 8, rotatively driving a second pulley 9 keyed on a further shaft supporting a cam 10.

[0016] The operation of the cam 10 is preferably of a desmodromic type.

[0017] In fact, said cam 10 has an inner contour 13 and an outer contour 14, thereon respectively slide inner follower rollers 15 and 16 and outer follower rollers 17

and 18.

[0018] An inner follower roller 16 is pivoted, together with a respective outer follower roller 17, to an arm 19, rigid with the supporting shoulder 3.

[0019] The other inner follower roller 16 is pivoted, together with its respective outer follower roller 18, to an arm 20 rigid with the supporting shoulder 2.

[0020] Thus, as the cam 10 is rotatively driven, the two opposite supporting shoulders will perform a rectilinear reciprocating movement, along the sliding guides 11 and 12.

[0021] Thus, the test tubes supporting shoulders 2 and 3 will perform a symmetrically opposite movement, thereby allowing said supporting shoulders to be perfectly dynamically balanced.

[0022] Figure 6 show a possible embodiment of the non-desmodromic cam.

[0023] This non-desmodromic cam, generally indicated by the reference number 110, comprises a single outer contour 114, on which slide two cam followers, associated with respective arms 119 and 120, coupled to the supporting shoulders 2 and 3.

[0024] Said supporting shoulders 2 and 3 are connected by a pair of return springs 130 and 131, allowing the cam followers to follow the contour 114 of the cam 110.

[0025] It has been found that the invention fully achieves the above mentioned aim and objects.

[0026] In fact, the invention provides a machine which does not generate objectable vibrations, since it is perfectly balanced.

[0027] Thus, said machine does not transmit vibrations to the supporting table on which the machine is mounted.

[0028] In practicing the invention, the used materials, as well as the contingent size and shapes, can be any, according to requirements and the status of the art.

terized in that said motor is an electronically controlled variable speed electric motor.

4. A vibrating machine, according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said motor comprises a motor shaft on which is mounted a pulley, thereon is entrained a transmission belt rotatively driving a second pulley keyed on a second shaft supporting said cam.

5. A vibrating machine, according to claim 4, **characterized in that** said cam is a desmodromic cam.

6. A vibrating machine, according to claim 5, **characterized in that** said desmodromic cam has an inner contour and an outer contour, thereon respectively slide inner follower rollers and outer follower rollers.

7. A vibrating machine, according to claim 6, **characterized in that** an inner follower roller is pivoted, together with a respective outer follower roller, to an arm rigid with a said supporting shoulder, whereas the other inner follower roller is pivoted, together with a respective outer follower roller, to a second arm rigid with the second supporting shoulder.

8. A vibrating machine, according to claim 4, **characterized in that** said cam is a non-desmodromic cam.

9. A vibrating machine, according to claim 8, **characterized in that** said non-desmodromic cam comprises a single outer contour, thereon slide two cam followers associated with respective arms connected to said supporting shoulders, said supporting shoulders being in turn connected by a pair of return springs, allowing the cam follower to follow the cam contour.

Claims

1. A vibrating machine, for extracting, mixing and separating organic and inorganic materials, both in liquid and powder form, **characterized in that** said vibrating machine comprises two supporting shoulders adapted to support a plurality of test tubes, each said supporting shoulder being rigidly coupled to a cam follower affected by a cam in turn driven by a motor, to cause said test tube supporting shoulders to perform a rectilinear symmetrically opposite reciprocating movement.
2. A vibrating machine, according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said supporting shoulders are coupled to a pair of parallel guides, rigid with the framework of said vibrating machine.
3. A vibrating machine, according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said motor is an electronically controlled variable speed electric motor.

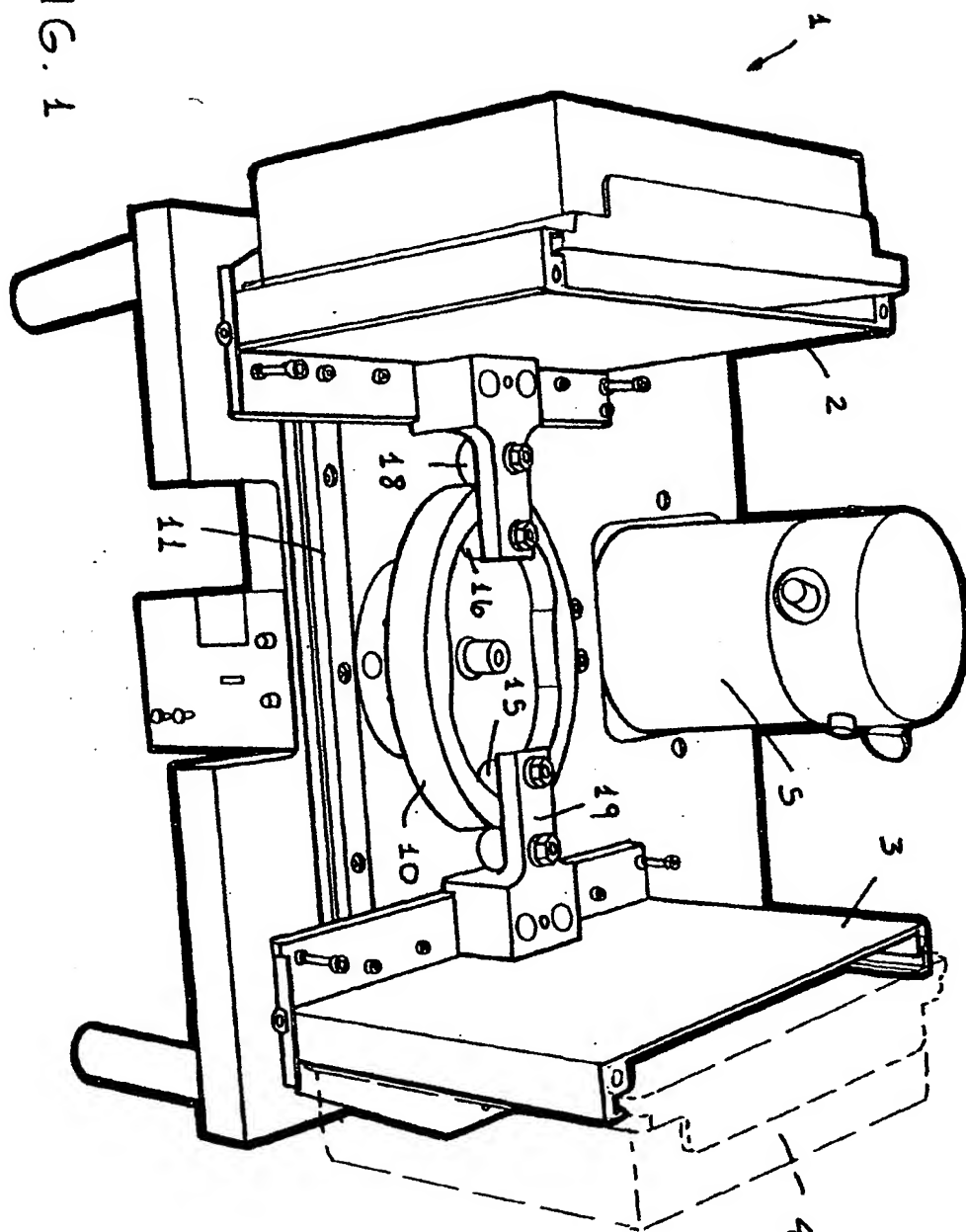
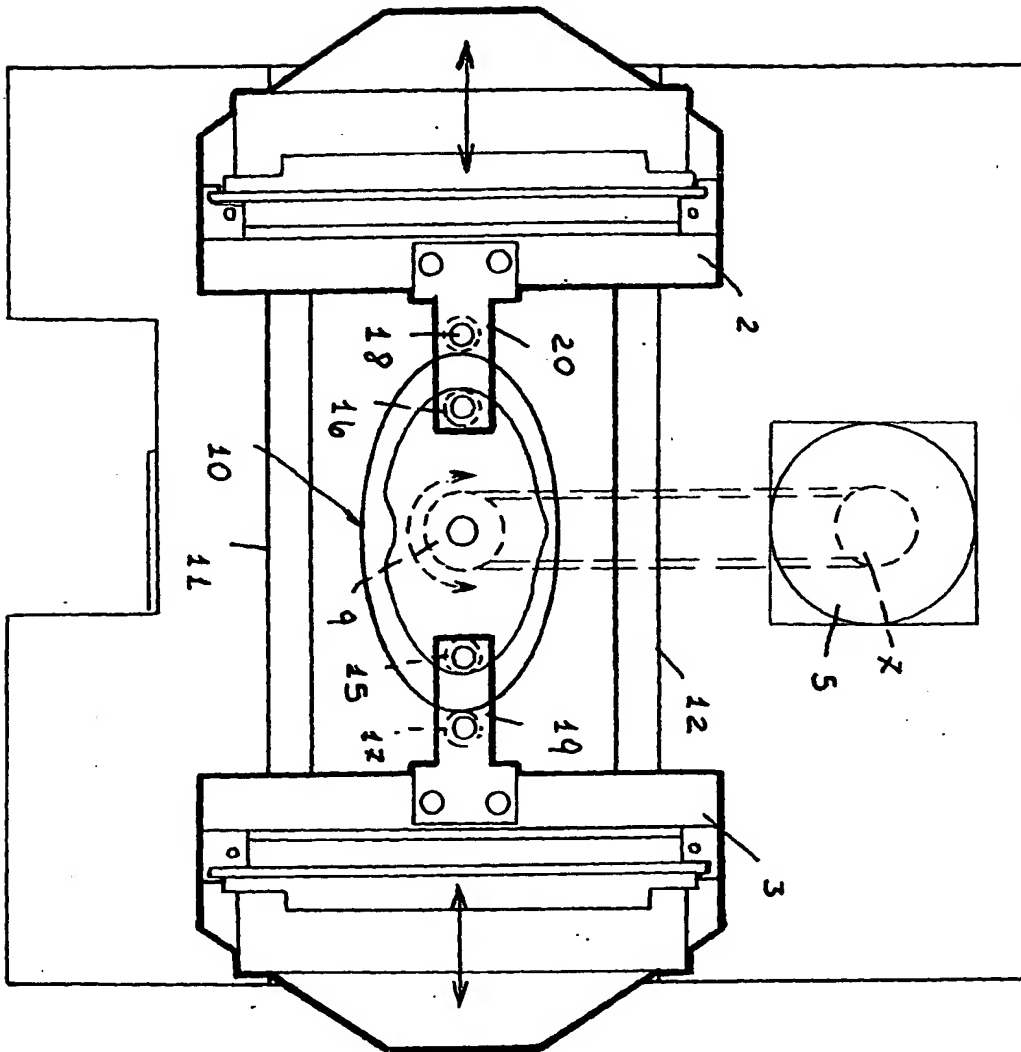
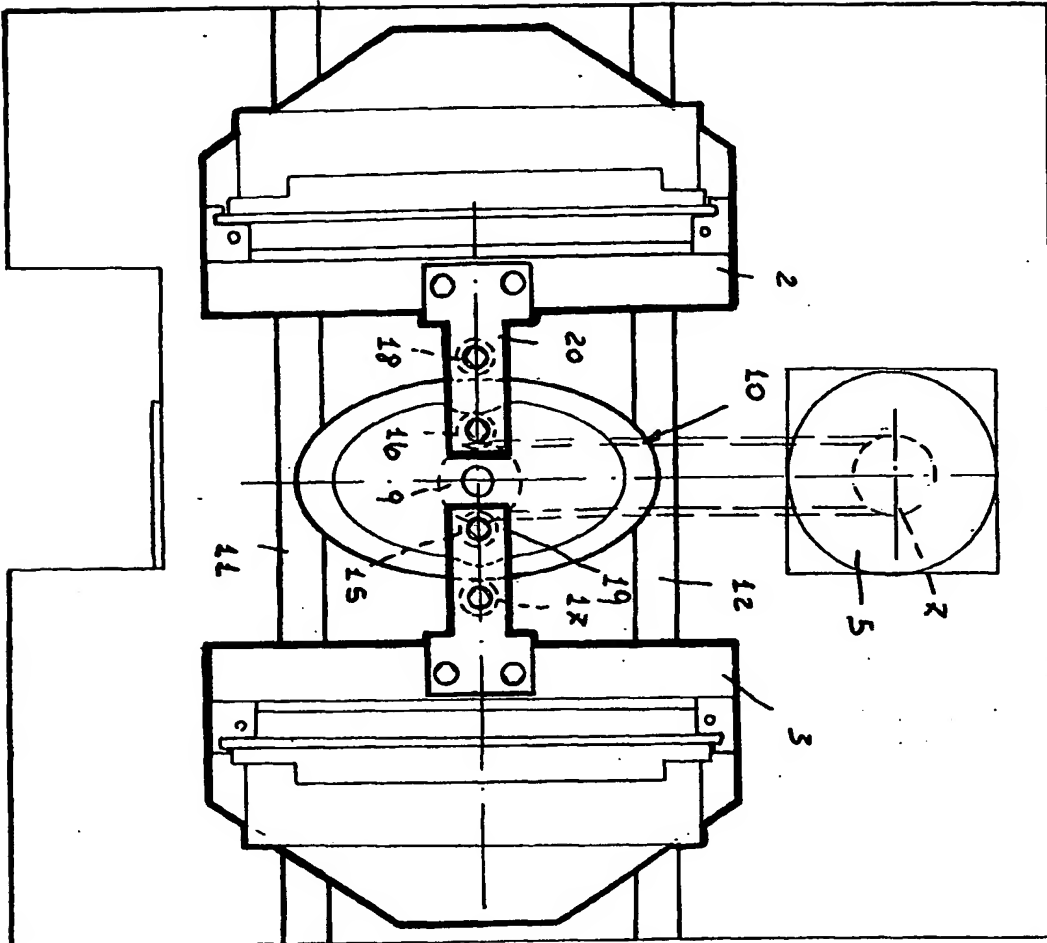


FIG. 1





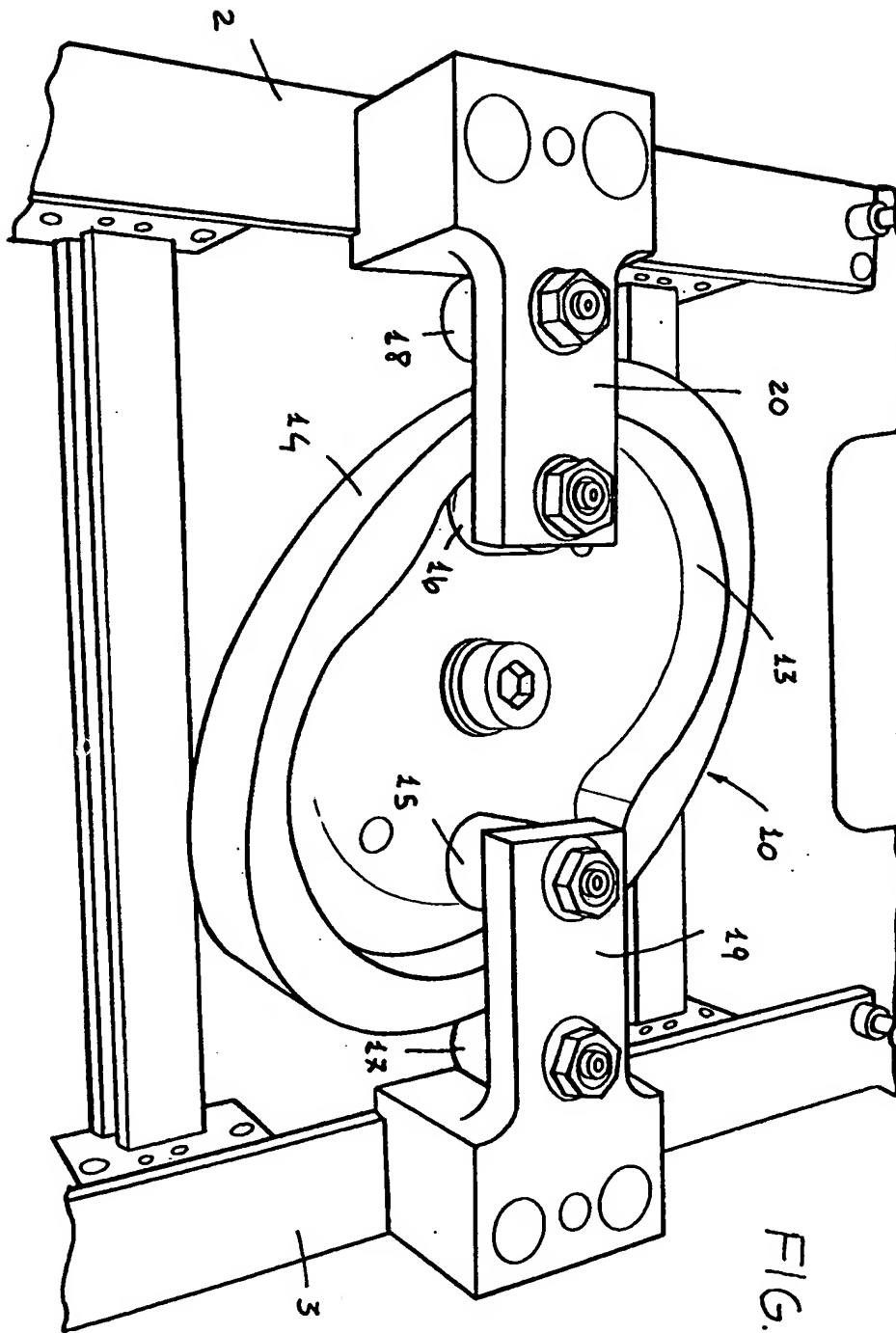


FIG. 4

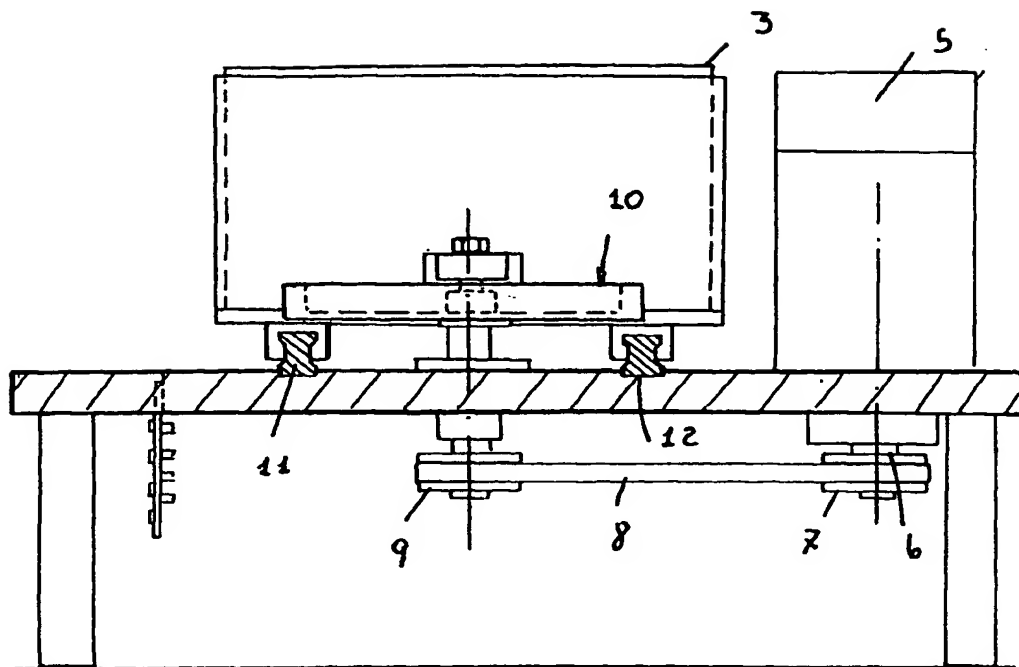


FIG. 5

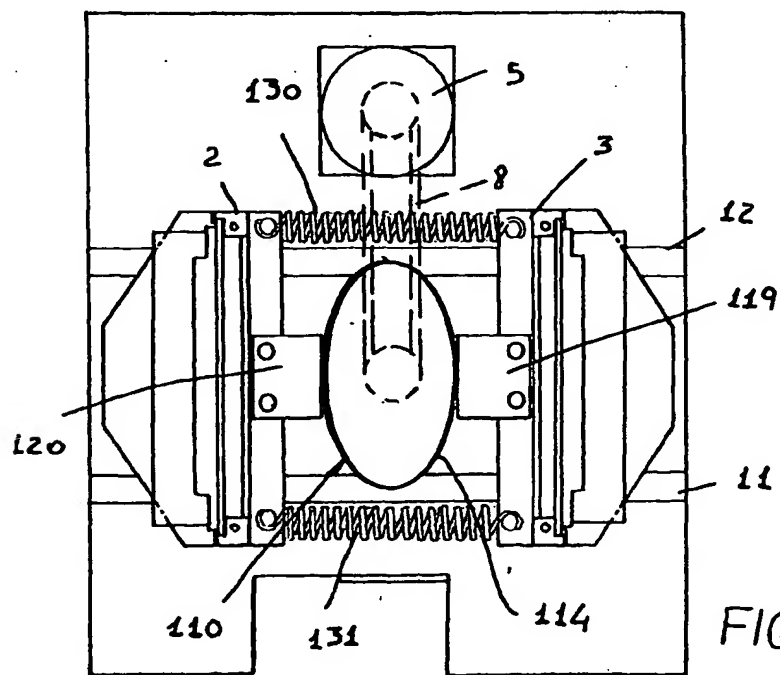
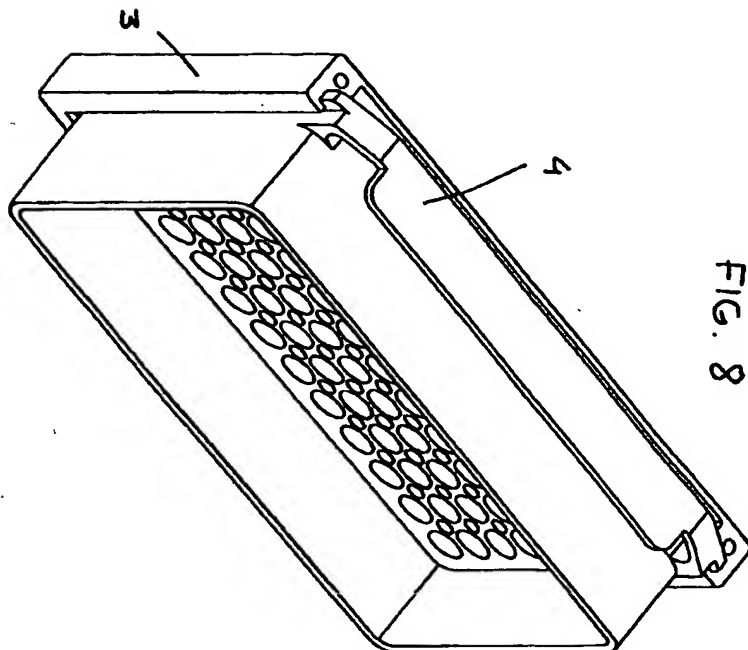
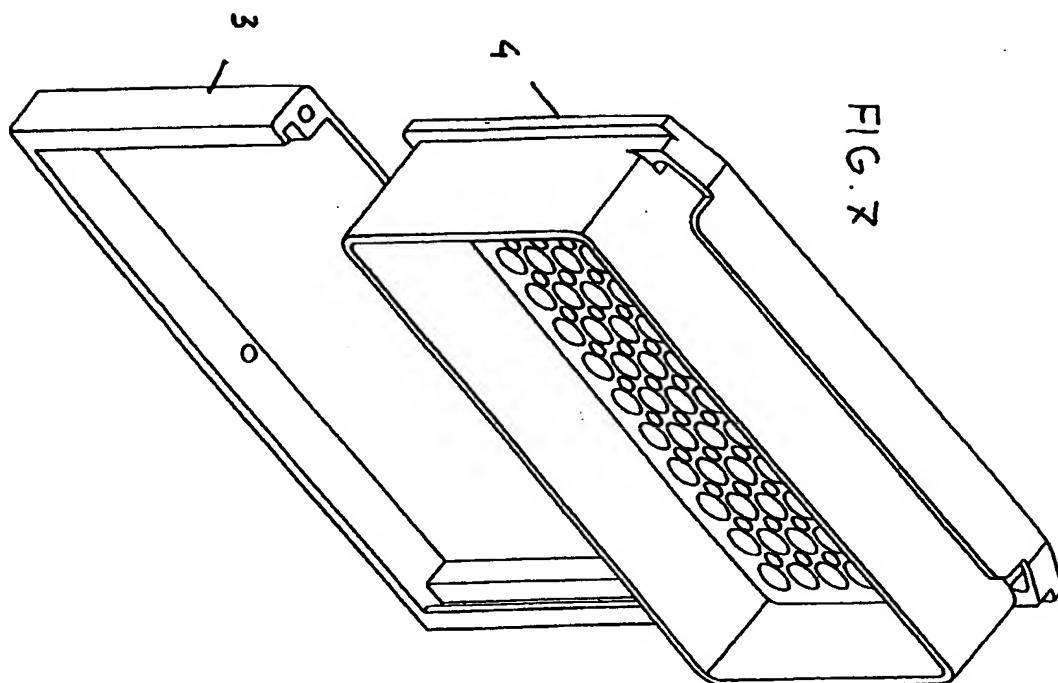


FIG. 6





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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 01 4720

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 14 October 2003	Examiner Muller, G
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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